

I

NORTH LONSDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1972



NORTH LONSDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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W. Dupree, Esq.

----- O O O -----

Public Health Committee:
(as on 31st December 1972)

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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:	J.V.DYER, M.B.,M.R.C.S.,D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	D.H.GAVITH, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector:	H.C.CLAYDON, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	P.R.ROBERTSHAW, M.A.P.H.I.
Medical Officer's Secretary:	B. Hall
Clerical Officer:	F.W.Blezard

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To the Chairman and Members of the North Lonsdale Rural District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration this Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Rural District in respect of the year ending 31st December 1972. The form and content are in accordance with the Department of Health Circular 1/73.

Whilst the estimated population remained much the same as last year, there was a marked reduction in the number of births, and an increase in the number of deaths. With about 100 new houses erected during 1972 an increase in population of 300 - 400 would have been expected. The assumption must be still more second-home ownership (apart from relief of massive overcrowding, of which there was no evidence).

The pros and cons of the "weekend cottage" are regularly debated. From my point of view, they are a part of the tourist industry as a whole, on which I have great apprehension.

There are three aspects:-

1. protection of our resident population and amenities from the effects of the visitors.
2. the enjoyment and health preservation of the visitors.
3. particular concern for the welfare of the high proportion of elderly residents, who have come here to retire.

Each could be a chapter in itself, but as Polonius said - "I will be brief". We don't want their pollution and enteric; they don't want our mountain accidents and food poisoning; should we not discourage elderly widows from moving to our lovely, but lonely villages?

Last year, I mentioned my concern at the large number of private water supplies from which we obtained unsatisfactory bacteriological samples. It was also apparent that due to the relatively low rainfall, many of these sources were providing an insufficient flow of water to supply all the properties. As living standards rise, and more domestic gadgets become recognised domestic necessities, so has the demand for water increased. Towards the end of the year the Council was presented with a survey indicating how it would be possible to provide mains water for a considerable number of properties. It is my earnest hope that the recommendations will be accepted, despite the expense.

Considerable progress has been maintained on the various sewerage schemes. Only 35 privy middens remain.

The Brucellosis saga has come to a happy end. 1972 was the first full year during which we have been in the cattle eradication area. It can confidently be anticipated that we shall no longer find evidence of this chronic disabling disease. That eradication is the only satisfactory solution, can be inferred from the success of the cattle T.B. eradication programme. It is now many years since there was an animal found to be infected at the slaughterhouse.

Finally, I acknowledge with sincerity the continual hard work of all my colleagues in the Public Health Department, and thank the Council for their interest.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER.
Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

AREA in acres	127,448
POPULATION - Census 1971	16,821
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE of the mid-year population 1972	..	..	..	..	..	16,530
NUMBER OF INHABITED DWELLINGS (according to Rate Book) 1972	..	..	..	..	..	6,762
RATEABLE VALUE 1972	..	..	..	..	..	£482,662
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	..	..	..	..	..	£4,701

The district is entirely rural in character, the northern portion being typical lakeland country with lakes and fells merging into the more southern portion which extends to the coast and forms part of the northern shores of Morecambe Bay. Two lakes, Coniston and Esthwaite, as well as two-thirds of the shores of Lake Windermere are wholly contained in the district.

The principal industry is agriculture, with the hotel and catering industry playing a prominent part during the summer season. Slate quarrying is a feature in the northern and central parts of the District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1972

Live Births				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	88	81	169
Illegitimate	..	..	..	3	7	10
Total				91	88	179

Still Births						
Legitimate	..	..	..	0	0	0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	0	0	0

Infant Deaths

Under 1 year of age (Infant Mortality)	0	0	0
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal Mortality) ..	0	0	0
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal Mortality)	0	0	0

Deaths - all ages . ..	140	111	251
------------------------	-----	-----	-----

These figures give Rates, as follows, :-

Live births per 1000 home population			
a) crude rate .. ..	..		10.8
b) adjusted rate .. ..	..		13.3
Still births per 1000 total live and still births			Nil
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births ..			Nil
Neonatal Mortality per 1000 live births ..			Nil
Deaths per 1000 home population			
a) crude rate .. ..	..		15.2
b) adjusted rate .. ..	..		12.5

Year	Estimated mid-year Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Infant Mortality		
								Total		Neo-Natal (under 4 weeks of age)
		Number registered	Rate per 1,000 population	Number registered	Rate per 1,000 population	Number registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
1972	16,530	179	10.8	251	15.2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1971	16,560	208	12.6	203	12.3	1	5.0	2	10.0	1
1970	15,720	192	12.2	238	15.1	2	10.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
1969	15,820	208	13.1	234	14.8	3	14.0	4	19.0	2
1968	15,880	219	13.8	217	13.7	4	18.0	4	18.0	3
1967	15,840	233	14.7	212	13.4	5	21.0	1	14.0	1
1966	15,840	217	13.7	235	14.8	6	26.9	4	18.4	2
1965	15,910	211	13.3	223	14.0	3	14.0	6	28.4	4
1964	15,820	216	13.7	234	14.8	3	13.7	1	4.6	1
1963	15,950	220	13.8	256	16.1	3	13.5	3	13.6	2
1962	16,030	200	12.5	233	14.5	4	19.6	2	10.0	1

Adjusted live birth rate 1972 (comparability factor 1.23) = 13.3 per 1,000
Adjusted death rate 1972 (comparability factor 0.82) = 12.5 per 1,000

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. Population The estimated mid 1972 population was 16,530, a modest reduction of 30, from the previous estimate. The age-sex breakdown is most interesting, as can be seen in the simplified following table, for 1971.
- In particular, attention is drawn to the relatively few people born in the period 1931-1940, (the time of the great economic depression, that those of us who have lived in the north for long enough, remember so well), and the fact that there are more ladies aged over 76 years than any other five year total.

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Before 1896	345	690	1,035
1896-1900	350	530	880
1901-1905	470	620	1,090
1906-1910	550	675	1,225
1911-1915	585	640	1,225
1916-1920	530	570	1,100
1921-1925	525	540	1,065
1926-1930	470	445	915
1931-1935	455	455	890
1936-1940	455	400	835
1941-1945	480	475	955
1946-1950	520	480	1,000
1951-1955	585	490	1,075
1956-1960	600	565	1,255
1961-1965	635	540	1,195
1966-1971	570	575	1,135
TOTALS	8,185	8,690	16,875

(Provisional figures)

Drawn graphically, the age distribution can be seen even more clearly, and for an interesting comparison, a similar graph is reproduced for England and Wales 1970.

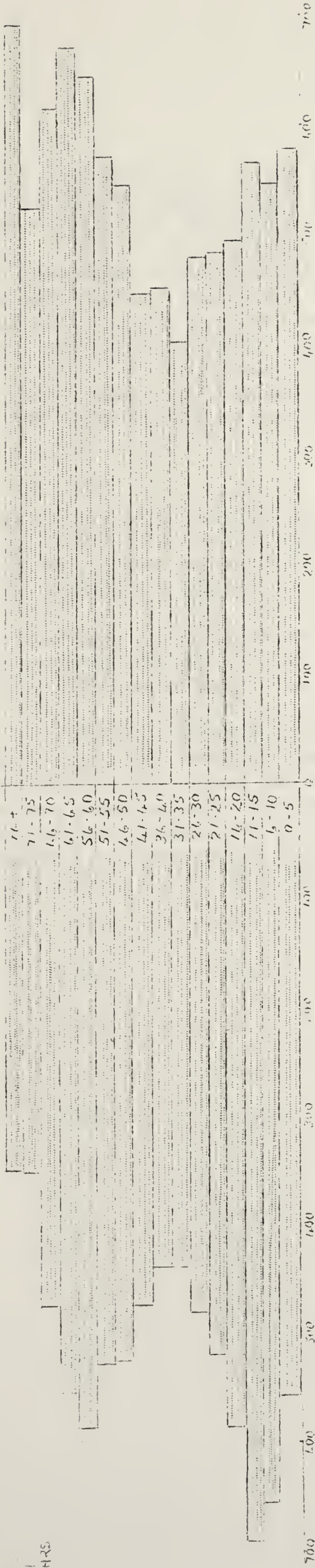
NORTH LONSDALE RURAL

POPULATION 1971

MALES

FEMALES

AGE
IN
YEARS



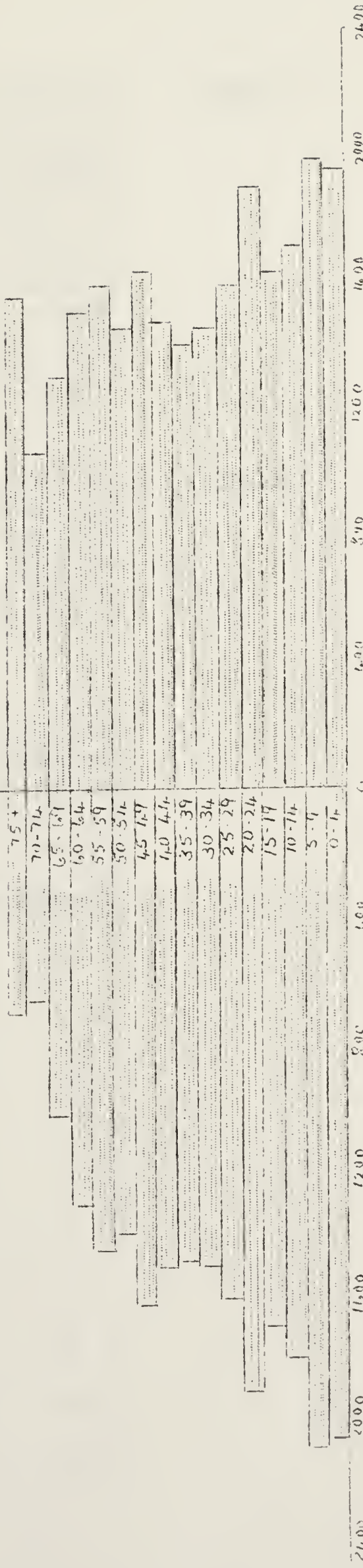
ENGLAND AND WALES

POPULATION 30th JUNE 1970

MALES

FEMALES

AGE
IN
YEARS



Figures in thousands

2. Births

In line with the national trend, our birth rate fell in 1972, to the lowest for over 20 years. Only 179 babies were born, compared with 208 the previous year, and 233 in 1967 the highest figure in recent years.

The crude birth rate was 10.8 per 1000 population but after correction to allow for the atypical age-sex structure, the adjusted rate was 13.3 per 1000 population; that for England and Wales was 14.8. 6% of births were illegitimate, whereas the national figure was 9%.

It is particularly gratifying to report that there were no still births or the tragedy of an infant death before the age of 1 year.

3. Deaths

At 251 deaths, this was the highest total for 10 years, and the third highest since 1950. There is no obvious reason for this, and after correction by the comparability factor, the adjusted death rate is 12.5 for 1000 population, almost the same as the national rate.

Of the 251 deaths :- 110 were of people aged over 75 years,
80 were in the 65-74 age group
44 were aged between 55 and 64 years.

After diseases of the heart and blood circulation, the most frequent cause of death was Cancer of the Lung, by which we lost 12 men, almost 10% of the total. These three conditions, together with road accidents are now our most serious epidemics and will need to be approached on a long term basis of collection of facts, interpretation and perhaps a generation of health education.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated mid-year Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1950	16,730	232	228
1951	16,580	224	271
1952	16,400	247	196
1953	16,370	234	194
1954	16,410	197	228
1955	16,380	204	211
1956	16,200	200	244
1957	16,090	206	207
1958	16,010	207	245
1959	15,950	182	230
1960	15,880	236	231
1961	15,910	201	241
1962	16,030	200	233
1963	15,950	220	256
1964	15,820	216	234
1965	15,910	211	223
1966	15,840	217	235
1967	15,840	233	212
1968	15,880	219	217
1969	15,820	208	234
1970	15,720	192	238
1971	16,560	208	203
1972	16,530	179	251



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk and water samples, as well as of specimens of faeces, etc. from individual patients, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Chemical analyses of milk and water are performed by the County Analyst.

Ambulance Service

Fully equipped ambulances are stationed at Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands.

Domiciliary Services

The Lancashire County Council has a full staff of Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives, Social Workers and Home Helps, who look after the health and welfare of people in their own homes. These are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Ulverston and the Furness Area Social Services Office, Ulverston.

Clinics

School Health - Dowdales Grounds, Dalton-in-Furness

2 Queen Street, - over National Westminster
Bank - Ulverston (temporary premises)

Child Health Centres -

Askan-in-Furness, Church Hall, Duke Street

First and third Monday each month, 2 to 4pm.

Coniston, Church Room, Yewdale Road

First Wednesday each month, 2 to 4pm.

Dalton-in-Furness, Dowdales Grounds

Every Thursday, 2 to 4pm.

Flookburgh, Village Hall

Second and fourth Tuesday each month, 2 to 4pm.

Grange-over-Sands, Parish Hall, Kents Bank Road

First and third Tuesday each month, 2 to 4pm.

Hawkshead, Town Hall

Last Wednesday each month, 2 to 4pm.

Ulverston, 2 Queen Street

Every Wednesday 2 to 4pm.

Hospitals

Infectious Diseases - Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow

Tuberculosis - High Carley Hospital, Pennington

Venereal Disease - Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow

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PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifiable Infections

The following table shows the number of cases notified as occurring in the North Lonsdale Rural District during the years 1965 - 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	1	2	7	18	9	6	0	0
Measles	315	95	162	44	0	67	9	18
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2
Infective Jaundice (notifiable from 1st June, 1968)	-	-	-	1	14	0	1	0
TOTAL	316	97	170	64	26	75	12	21

It will be seen that the number of notified cases remained low. Measles typically assumed epidemic proportions in alternate years, but since 1968, a protective vaccine has been available, and an encouraging number of children have been immunised.

This fever has tended to be regarded as just a transient penalty of childhood. This is not so; it has been the cause of much low grade ill health and permanent physical disability, and has a very definite mortality rate. It is essential that it be eradicated, just as smallpox, diphtheria and poliomyelitis.

Thankfully, there were only two notifications of food poisoning, and one of dysentery. As a tourist area, this is of great importance, and the Public Health staff spend a lot of time ensuring that a high standard of food hygiene is maintained in shops, hotels and cafes.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive free service for immunisation and vaccination is available. At present, protection is offered against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles, at school clinics, child health centres, and by most general medical practitioners.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to older children, and a vaccine against Rubella (German Measles) to older school girls.

The next table shows the number of children by year of birth, who were vaccinated or immunised against certain infectious diseases, in 1972.

	Year of birth					Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965 to 1968	
Measles	-	53	43	7	9	112
Poliomyelitis	8	92	32	4	9	145
Whooping Cough	7	94	34	5	4	144
Diphtheria	7	95	35	5	5	147

Whilst the local response to these preventive measures has been fairly well maintained in recent years, there is still much room for improvement.

It is only by the maintenance of a high level of immunity throughout the community that we can feel free from the fear of epidemics. Should the level fall, then it would not take long for them to reappear.

Tuberculosis

This table shows the numbers of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis in North Lonsdale Rural District residents during the past 23 years.

Year	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1950	9	4	5	3	3	0	1	0
1951	12	5	2	3	2	1	0	1
1952	8	4	2	3	1	0	1	0
1953	6	3	2	1	3	1	1	0
1954	8	5	0	1	2	1	1	0
1955	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	0
1956	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
1957	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0
1958	3	5	1	0	2	1	0	0
1959	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
1961	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
1963	4	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
1964	4	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
1965	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
1968	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1969	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

There are now only 11 patients on the tuberculosis register.

Nevertheless, there appears to be a smug complacency about this disease. Certainly we have experienced a reduction in the incidence and prevalence over the past twenty years. Distressing long waiting lists for admission to sanatoria have disappeared, resulting in their closure or change of use. But Tuberculosis is not yet conquered, and it remains our second commonest infectious disease, as can be seen by comparing this table with that on the previous page.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections made during the year.

Public Health Acts 1936 - 61	303
Caravan and Camping Sites	187
Housing Acts	622
Housing Applications	163
Catering Establishments	207
Food Preparation Premises(including Shrimp Pickers)	180
General Food Premises	61
Ice Cream Premises	58
Hawkers	67
Milk & Dairies	11
Slaughterhouses	225
Factories Act 1937-59	11
Waste Foods Order 1957	16
Offices & Shops, Railway Premises Act 1963	126
Water Supplies	380
Verninous Premises	2
School Swimming Baths	15
Private Swimming Bath	19
Rodent Control(including visits by Rodent Operator)	1458
Miscellaneous Visits	142
Animal Boarding Establishments	7
Total Number of Inspections -	4260

General Information

No. of Licensed Hotels	66	
No. of unlicensed Hotels and Guest houses	26)	see Note 1.
No. of Cafes and Snack Bars	34)	
No. of Hostels	14	
No. of works and School canteens	19	
No. of Greengrocers	1	
No. of Bakers and/or Confectioners	4	
No. of General Food shops	66	
No. of Shops selling mainly ice cream and minerals	17	
No. of Registered Ice Cream premises - Manufacture	1	
	Sale of Ice Cream	105
No. of Registered Hawkets	59	
No. of Registered Hawkets premises	38	
No. of premises registered for Shrimp Picking	252	
No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses	2	
No. of Licensed Slaughtermen	6	
No. of premises registered under Diseases of Animals		
	(Waste Food) Order 1957	4
No. of Licensed Caravan Sites	103	
No. of Caravans on Licensed Sites	2140	
No. of Factory premises	76	
No. of Butchers Shops	8	
No. of premises registered under Offices, Shops,		
	Railway Premises Act 1963	102
No. of registered Boarding Establishments	4	
No. of Rodent Control Contracts	75	
No. of Swimming Pools (a) Schools	3	
	(b) Caravan Sites	1

Note 1. These figures do not include the many domestic premises and farmhouses which during the summer months do occasional catering.

Rodent Control

	<u>Non- Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural premises</u>
(a) No. of premises	6163	619
(b) Total number of properties inspected -- following notification	368	294
(c) No. of (b) Infested by: Rats	322	281
Mice	27	28
(d) Total number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	1053	68
(e) No. of (d) infested by: Rats	196	23
Mice	52	9

HOUSING

	Houses	Flats
(1) <u>Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-</u>		
(1) By the local authority	21	-
(2) By other local authorities	-	-
(3) By other bodies or persons	76	-
(2) <u>Total No. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year:-</u>	585	
(3) <u>Inspections of dwellings during the year:-</u>		
(1) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		372
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose		488
(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit		32
(2) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which		
(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)		8
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made		21
(4) <u>Houses Demolished:-</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year from houses to be demolished or closed
		Persons Families
In Clearance Areas:		
Unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:		
As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	2	1 1
(5) <u>Unfit Houses Closed:-</u>	Number	Displaced during year
		Persons Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and S.26 Housing Act, 1961	2	6 2

(6) <u>Unfit Houses Made Fit:-</u>	Number
(1) By owner after informal action by local authority	16
(2) After formal notice under S.9 and S.16 Housing Act, 1957	
(a) By owner	Nil
(b) By local authority	Nil

(7) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):- Nil

(8) Houses in Clearance Areas Purchased by Agreement:- Nil

(9) <u>Housing Act, 1969 - Improvement Grants etc.:-</u>	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -		
Action taken during the year:-	Owner Occupied	Others	Local Authority
(1) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	68	23	-
(2) Approved by local authority	49	23	-
(3) Submitted by local authority to Department of the Environment	19	24	-
(4) Finally approved by Department of the Environment	19	24	-
(5) Work completed	35	23	-
(6) Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above ..	-	-	-

(10) <u>Housing Acts 1961, 1964 and 1969 - Standard Grants:-</u>	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
Action during year:-	Owner Occupied	Others
(1) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	18	13
(2) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to full standard	18	13
(3) Work completed	15	11

WATER SUPPLY

The provision and maintenance of public water supplies for the whole of the District is the responsibility of the Furness Water Board, with the exception of a small part of the parish of Cartmel Fell, for which the Lakes and Lune Water Board is responsible.

The larger supplies were adequate in quantity throughout the year but some of the smaller public supplies in the northern parishes, and some private supplies, failed during the relative drought in late spring and early summer. Part of the Low Furness district is supplied from the treatment works at Highfield and the remainder from the Pennington treatment works. The Southern part of the rural district is supplied from the Newton treatment works and the central area from Bortree Tarn. All these supplies gave consistantly good bacteriological results.

The remainder of the district is supplied from 13 small sources scattered throughout the area. All but 3 of these are now chlorinated.

69 samples of treated water were examined bacteriologically with 40 satisfactory results. 15 samples from untreated supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and only 5 gave satisfactory results.

It is estimated that there are some 1,359 dwellings using private supplies. 91 samples were examined from these supplies of which only 29 were satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Engineer of the Furness Water Board for much of the detailed information given in the table on page 24.

Supplies to dwellings:

NORTH LONSDALE RURAL DISTRICT

Parish (1)	No. of dwellings newly connected to public mains supply during 1972 Existing dwell-ings (2) New dwell-ings (3)		Supply to all dwellings at end of year					
			From public mains				From private supplies e.g. wells, springs	
			Direct to dwellings		By standpipe		No. of dwell-ings (8)	Est. No. of popul-ation (9)
			No. of dwell-ings (4)	Est. No. of popul-ation (5)	No. of dwell-ings (6)	Est. No. of popul-ation (7)		
Aldingham		1	385	927	None		1	2
Allithwaite Lr.		7	646	1501	in		27	66
Allithwaite Upp.			270	672	any		32	79
Angerton			4	9	Parish		2	4
Blawith			-	-			68	154
Broughton East			65	162			13	32
Broughton West		6	298	736			44	109
Cartmel Fell			60	135			115	271
Claife			116	288			51	119
Colton	2	3	197	467			194	479
Coniston		3	373	922			26	62
Dunnordale			6	12			76	189
EgtonwithNewland	1	1	258	633			118	289
Haverthwaite	2		270	616			23	57
Holker Lower		1	478	1194			30	74
Kirkby		2	394	961			78	184
Hawkshead		17	214	517			51	122
Lowick		1	46	112			50	126
Hansriggs			1	2			13	29
Osmotherley			76	188			20	44
Pennington		15	494	1202			47	119
Catterthwaite		1	48	118			65	161
Skelwith			-	-			105	251
Staveley			114	283			54	134
Subberthwaite			14	34			15	39
Torver			28	68			41	104
Urswick		11	527	1291			-	-

NOTE: A dwelling is defined as "a building or part of a building which provides separate living quarters".

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

I am indebted to the Engineer for the following information relating to the method of drainage and sewage disposal.

Considerable progress was made on the comprehensive scheme for the Low Furness district and on the disposal works at Coniston, since that both are now in operation.

77 new and 26 existing dwellings were connected to the sewerage system and 20 new and 7 existing dwellings to septic tanks. 7 privies were converted to fresh water closets. It is estimated that there are now some 6,725 dwellings on a water carriage system and the number of privy middens has been reduced to 35. 1 pail closet was converted to fresh water closet.

Sewage Disposal

<u>Township</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Method of Disposal</u>
Aldingham	Leece	New Sewage works at Newbiggin
	Gleaston	New Sewage works at Newbiggin
	Scales	New Sewage works at Newbiggin
	Baycliff	New Sewage works at Newbiggin
	Newbiggin	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Allithwaite Lower	Allithwaite	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to sea.
	Cartmel	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to River Eea.
Allithwaite Upper	Lindale	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to River Winster.
	Newton	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to stream.
Broughton East	Field Broughton	Sewage tank.
Broughton West	Broughton-in-Furness	Sewage tank with overflow to tidal water of River Duddon.
	Foxfield	Tidal waters of River Duddon.
Cartmel Fell	Ghyll Head Area	Sewage Disposal Works Windermere Urban District Council.
Claife	Near Sawrey	Sewage tanks.
	Far Sawrey	Sewage Disposal works with overflow to stream.
	Colthouse	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Colton	Bouth	Sewage disposal works with overflow to stream.
	Oxenpark	Sewage tank with overflow to land.
Coniston	Coniston	Sewage disposal works at Lake Road.
Egton	Greenodd	Tidal water of Morecambe Bay.
	Pennybridge	Sewage tank, outfall to tidal water
	Sparkbridge	Sewage disposal works, with outfall to river.
Haverthwaite	Haverthwaite	Sewage tank with overflow to river.
	Backbarrow	Sewage tank with overflow to river. Sewage disposal works at Finsthwaite Lane.

Hawkshead	Hawkshead	Sewage tank with outfall to stream
	Outgate	Sewage tank with outfall to land. Sewage disposal works with outfall to stream.
Holker Lower	Cark	Sewage tank with outfall to sea
	Ravenstown	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters.
	Flookburgh	Pumping plant discharging sewage to enlarged works at Ravenstown, outfall to stream.
Kirkby Ireleth	Sandside	Sewage tank with outfall to tidal water of River Duddon.
	Chapples	Sewage tank with outfall to stream
	Soutergate	Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Marshside	Sewage tank with outfall to tidal waters.
Lowick	Lowick Green	2 Sewage tanks with outfall to River Crake.
Osmotherley	Broughton Beck	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filter.
	Beehive	Tank with outfall to land.
	Three Bridges	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Tarn Close	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
Pennington	Swarthmoor	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
	Trinkeld	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
	Loppergarth	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to stream.
	Cross-a-Moor	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
Satterthwaite	Satterthwaite	Private sewer to works with outfall to stream.
Staveley	Staveley	Public sewer to tank with outfall to stream.
	Ayside	Sewage Disposal works with outfall to stream.
Torver	Torver	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Urswick	Gr. Urswick	New Sewage Works at Newbiggin
	Little Urswick	New Sewage Works at Newbiggin
	Stainton	New Sewage Works at Newbiggin
	Bardsea	Sewage tanks with outfall to sea.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A fortnightly collection of refuse is maintained from premises where dustbins are provided and a monthly collection is made from ashpits and privy middens, (except the majority of farms).

Disposal is to eight semi-controlled tips in various parts of the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops, ware-houses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
(1) No. of registered premises at end of year	24	35	1	39	-
(2) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	7	35	1	39	-
(3) No. of exemptions current at end of year:- Space (S.5.(2)).	Nil	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6.)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences(S.9)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities (S.10)	Nil	-	-	-	-

126 visits of all kinds were made to registered premises during the year.

There were no prosecutions for infringements of the Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

There are 2 private slaughterhouses in the District and all animals were inspected post-mortem.

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	464	1	1200	2
Number inspected	464	1	1200	2
<u>All Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	115	-	96	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	25%	-	8%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

6 samples of milk were submitted for examination for brucellosis, and all gave a negative ring test.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1972 for the North Lonsdale
Rural District in the County of Lancashire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	-	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	27	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	76	27	-	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)				
(a) Insufficient	4	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-

Part VIII of the Act.

Particulars under Sections 133 and 134

No. of outworkers in August list	..	..	Nil
No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council			Nil

